5:Cooper E-4 (no date) 1946 SG4 Araucanians SG4

301 to fasten the skull. Glass beads, chaquiras, were early imported by the Spaniards, and later displaced the aboriginal llancas. The characteristic large quadrangular metal ear pendants (chapoll, tpūl) are clearly recorded as early as the middle of the 17th century (Rosales, 1877–78, 1:159); the wheel-shaped ones, still earlier (González de Nájera, 1889, p. 47).

In the 19th century, the number and variety of silver and beaded women's adornments (as described in detail by, e. g., Moesbach, 1936, pp. 213–14, and others)—necklaces, bracelets, anklets, finger rings, ear pendants, brooches, buckles, and so forth—was very great. In general, however, this represents the final phase of a gradual evolution from a much simpler style of women's adornment current at the time of first White contact, an evolution marked by the substitution of glass chaquiras (beads) for the native llancas, by more and more widespread use of silver, and by the luxuriant growth of new forms of both bead and silver "jewelry."

TRANSPORTATION

491 **Land transportation.**—There were no roads such as were common in *Inca* territory, but only trails. Bridges (kulkui) consisted merely of a log or several logs spanning small streams. The tumpline and 492 fiber bag of simple-loop netting technique were used for carrying goods. 492 The llama served as a pack animal; the dog was not so used. Soon after the coming of the Spaniard, the *Mapuche-Huilliche* took to horse riding. (Cf. supra under Domesticated Animals, p. 704).

501 **Water transportation.**—Three chief types of watercraft were used by the *Mapuche-Huilliche:* the plank boat, the dugout, and the reed balsa. As Lothrop (1932, p. 253) points out, all three were more or less crescent or new-moon shaped, with raised and pointed bow and stern.

Plank boats (dalca, piragua) of 3 planks were found in large number among the *Awaswesian*-speaking people of Corcovado Gulf when first encountered by Cortés Hojea in 1558 (Guicruela, 1862, p. 91). Plank boats, while more characteristic of the Chiloteans and southern mainland *Huilliche*, were also observed farther north (Oña, canto 10, 1917, [289] p. 349, mouth of the Bío-Bío River). The planks were lashed together [290] with fiber rope (of *Chusquea* sp.), which does not rot under water, and caulked with leaves of tiaca (*Caldcluvia paniculata*, according to Medina, 1882, p. 193) and inner bark of maqui (*Aristotelia maqui*). They were propelled by about 8 to 12 rowers, a coxswain steering at the stern with a pole or paddle. In a favorable wind, a sail was set up. Up to the end of the 17th century, the dalca was of only 3 planks, but, in the course of the 18th century, it developed into a 5-plank (Olivares, 1874, p. 271) and later a 7-plank craft. (González de Agüeros, 1791,

10: Kilger E-5 (1946-1952) 1957
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The bandless cradle was not used in Alepúe area; in Boroa area it was used almost exclusively. Two Alepúe women examined with interest a bandless one pictured by Cooper (1946, p. 733, fig. 78) and discussed and evaluated it. "This netting [pointing to the backrest] is not what we make; we use a piece of wood for a backrest—two or three, if they are small ones. This is how a Mapuche cradle should look: [One woman drew two parallel lines and connected the upper ends with a line bent above each of the parallel lines.] We are wondering who made this cradle [illustrated in Cooper]; do you know?" Pangipulli informants said the bandless type was easily made. "You take two boards so wide [approximately 2 inches] for side pieces, or if you cannot find boards, chop two small straight limbs off a tree and peel them of bark. Use these for side pieces. Then find some small boards for the backrest, burn holes into the ends of them and also into the poles, and tie them all together with thongs."

Several cradles in use during the present study had parts fastened together with nails; all others, and also most museum specimens, were tied together with leather thongs or cords. Holes for tying had been burnt into the wood with hot irons.

There are no standard measurements for a cradle other than that it should be big enough for a baby. An informant said that the length of the backrest should be the distance indicated between his hands (28 inches) and the width approximately half that distance. The entire length, he thought, should approximate 34 inches "for the cradle must have two feet on which to rest. There must be some distance below the baby's feet. When the baby has outgrown the cradle, the cradle is no longer used. It is generally not used after the baby walks, but I tied my babies to theirs even then, for I knew then where they were—they could not get out my sight."

A cradle is not made ceremonially; no part of it is ornamented; no toys are attached to it. It is padded with either a piece of sheep pelt with wool side toward the baby or a piece of worn-down chamall; both are soft. Lashings are passed through knitted loops attached to the framework of the cradle or through perforations along the edges of the pelt or chamall, in which case the pelt or chamall is securely fastened to the framework. Lashings are woven bands, and only one hand is used in lacing a baby to its cradle. In general, one end of the lashing is fastened to the first loop at the head end of the cradle, and is then passed through a loop at a time, alternating from side to side, until the foot end is reached. Here it is fastened into the last loop, and any unused lashing is tucked under the lacing somewhere. A baby is swaddled before being tied to its cradleboard. If it is to sleep, its arms

10: Hilger E-5 (1946-1952) 1957
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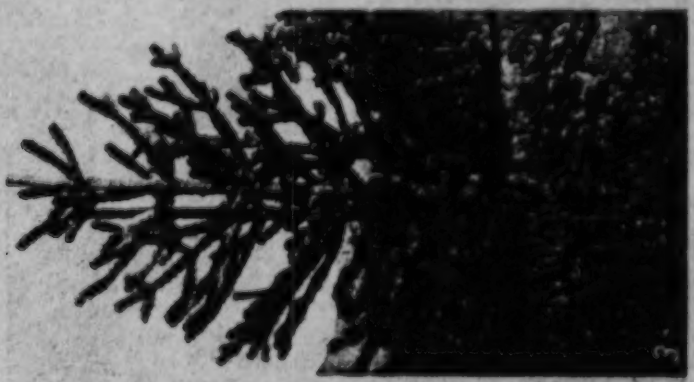

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Pinus, and the araucaria pine: 1, Chicken-yard fence (Alepée); 2, Cattle pasture fence (Alepée); 3, A young non-fruit-bearing araucaria pine (Cobquecura); 4, A fruit-bearing araucaria pine (Pemuco).

[p. 172(D)]